NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1893.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

CASIMIR-PERIER'S POLICY.

SOCIALISM TO BE OPPOSED.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY'S DECLARATION SUBMITTED TO THE PARLIAMENT.

EXCITING DEBATE ON A SOCIALIST PROPOSAL FOR AMNESTY FOR POLITICAL, PRESS AND

STRIKE OFFENDERS - THE BOULANG-ISTS ANGERED-THE MOTION LOST

fested to-day in the Chamber of Deputies regarding the declaration of the new Government. Nearly all the members were in their seats, and the galleries were packed with an eager on a Socialist proposal for amnesty to political, press and strike offenders; there was great disorder several times in the course of the debate, and the proposal was finally defeated by a majority of 31.

M. Casimir-Perier, the new Premier, read the Ministerial declaration. He said that the result of the recent general elections proved the inalienable attachment of the people to the Republic, and the country's aversion to reaction and aversion to the Socialists. The Government, he added, intended to combat Socialism by real reforms and the amelioration of the condition of the working classes. The Prime Minister announced that a radical reform would be effected in the system of direct taxation, which would be placed on a more just basis. This statement was received with cheers on all

Continuing, M. Casimir-Perier said that the Land laws would be recast, and a pension fund established for the benefit of old and disabled workmen.

In reference to the Bank of France he said its privilege would be renewed, as the bank was essential to financial stability. The Government would organize agricultural credit and insurance. It would oppose the separation of Church and State and a revision of the Constitution. The home and foreign policy of the Government would be inspired by the dignity

M. Paschal Grousset, Socialist, proposed that general amnesty be granted to all political, press and strike offenders. The Chamber agreed to an immediate discussion of the proposal, and M. Grousset spoke warmly in favor of the exiled Boulangists. Many persons guiltier than they, he said, were now sitting in the House He appealed to the Government to forgive the miners and others who had been condemned during excitable strike periods, and declared that the Boulanger conspiracy would never have been undertaken had the Republic done its duty. M. Grousset was constantly interrupted by members on the Conservative and Opportunity benefits benefits.

M. Raynal, Minister of the Interior, spoke in opposition to the amnesty proposal. The Government, he said, did not believe that the hour and come to pass a sponge over the crime of reason to the fatherland.

At this point M. Mery, Socialist, sprang to his set syrenming.

At this point M. Mery, Socialist, sprang to his feet, screaming:

"You are a miserable wretch!"

An uproar followed, amid which could be heard cries for censure unless the offender withdrew his expression. M. Mery declined to do so unless M. Raynal withdrew his imputation that the Boulangists were traitors. As he (Mery) was formerly a Boulangist, he said he considered M. Raynal's remarks personal. He denied that the Boulangists were anti-patriots; they rather, he said, had sought to infuse patriotism into corrupt French politics. He then added that, as the Chamber had permitted him to make this explanation, he would withdraw the epithet, "miserable wretch."

After this digression M. Raynal resumed his remarks. He said he was willing to leave history to judge whether or not the Boulangists should be called anti-patriots.

Applause at this point from the Opportunists caused an uproar among the Socialists. When it had subsided M. Raynal declared that he was not in favor of granting amnesty. The Government might pardon some political effenders, but it ought firmly to oppose general amnesty.

M. Ernest Roche, a writer on "L'Intransigeant," Henri Rochefort's paper, pathetically pleaded that, though amnesty might be wrong from a judicial point of view, from which point M. Raynal looked at the subject, it would be an act of humanity. It was a measure of chemency which universal suffrage demanded, and it should have been proposed by the majority. He closed by declaring that the sentiments of the opponents of amnesty were anti-French and anti-Republican, and were animated by class rancor and class fear.

The proposal of M. Grousset was then put to vote, and was rejected, 257 to 226.

According to the gossip in the lobbies of the House, the vote on the amnesty proposal is considered a moral defeat of the Cabinet—and this too, on the first vote taken since the new Ministry went into office.

M. Spuller, Minister of Education, read the Government's declaration in the Senate.

M. Bazille, Radical, will in the Chamber of Depu t, screaming: You are a miserable wretch!"

me Minister, on the general policy of the new

A HUNDRED DEPUTIES DID NOT VOTE. HOW ENGLISH CORRESPONDENTS REGARD THE VOTE ON THE AMNESTY MOTION.

London, Dec. 5.—The Paris correspondent of "The Daily News" says: "Personal regard for Casimir-Perier alone averted a defeat of the Cabinet. Unless the Cabinet shall be remod-elled, it is impossible to see how it can hope to weather the gales which will menace it between now and Christians.

weather the gales with an on the mow and Christmas."

"The Times" correspondent in Paris, on the other hand, regards the vote of yesterday as a good omen, and believes that M. Roche's elocation and believes that M. Roche's elocation and the comment of the second secon abstained from voting.

THE BIG EXPOSITION SUED FOR DAMAGES.

Chicago, Dec. 4.-The World's Columbian Exposition was rued to-day in the United States Cir-ruit Court by the Yale-Towne Manufacturing Company, William Sellers & Co., the Morgan Engineering Company and the Edgemoor Bridge Works, all Eastern fron manufacturers. The plaintiffs toall Eastern fron manufacturers. The plaintiffs together entered into a contract with the World's Fair to construct three big electric cranes, which were among the sights in Machinery Hall. The Year among the sights in Machinery Hall. The Year among the other plaintiffs furnished a crane. When the time for the final scritement between the firms and the Exposition arrived, the parties were unable to agree, the Exposition people claiming that they were damaged by reason of delay in the completion of the cranes. The plaintiffs in the completion of the cranes and that the delectric machinery was damaged by rain and snow, which came through the roof of the building. The plaintiffs bring suit for \$25,000 damages.

TO BE BURIED WITH MILITARY HONORS.

San Francisco, Dec. 4.-"Mrs. Pauline Cushman Fryer," the well-known female scout, who died here last Friday, will be buried to-morrow afternoon in the Laurel Hill Cemetery in a manner which will do honor to her rank in the Army and service in the Union cause, and all the Grand Army comrades in this district have been requested to attend.

San Francisco, Dec. 4.-The British ship Foyledale, san Francisco, Dec. 1—International analysis and the safety of which there has been much anxiety, arrived from Swansea this morning, 172 days out, with a cargo of coal. On the latter part of her voyage she had bad weather, with heavy cross seas, and her decks were continually flooded,

AN EPIDEMIC OF GRIP IN THE WEST

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 4.—The grip is prevailing to an alarming extent in this city. Over 400 cases have been reported within the last three days. Some of the factories are badly crippled in their working forces.

Denver, Col., Dec. 4.—Health Commissioner Lemon states that the grip is more prevalent here than it was when it came to this part of the country for the first time. The present outbreak, he says, is accompanied by pneumonia and other diseases, which often result in death.

THE CORWIN READY TO SAIL FOR HON-OLULU WITH DISPATCHES.

FURTHER ORDERS HAD BEEN ASKED FOR BY THE MINISTER, WHO DID NOT FIND THINGS AS THEY WERE REPRESENTED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELEUNE.)

Washington, Dec. 4.-The report from San lulu is confirmed. It was admitted at the State Captain Shepard, Chief Officer of the Revenue Marine Service, at the direction of Secretary Carifsle. Most probably the orders were the Secretary Gresham and the Secretary of the

A special agent of the State Department will to the Boards of Police Commissioners in all go with the ship. He will bear important mes- Kansas cities of the first class, Governor Lewel-Gresham. What these messages are is not providing for the sentence of vagrants to work Hawalian situation. To inquiries as to the tenor | ernor says; ner indicate a change of policy on the part of the Administration. The Corwin is a ten-knot steam cutter. She can cover the 2,985 miles between San Francisco and Honolulu in about between San Francisco and Honolulu in about

of the State Department contain new and more specific instructions to Minister Willis, Very probably they are in answer to requests from him which arrived by the last steamer from Honolulu. There are few persons here who are familiar with the Hawalian situation who

would be necessary for this Government to maintain her in power. It is known that Minis-ter Willis has fully acquainted the Administra-tion with the actual conditions he found at Honolulu. These conditions were unlike those Honolulu. These conditions were unuse those which he was led to think existed. The opinion is general in well-informed circles here to-night that the Corwin's dispatches direct Minister Willis to use all the arts of diplomacy to carry out the wishes of the Administration without

out the wishes of the Administration without resort to force.

San Francisco, Dec. 4 (Special).—Captain Munger, of the revenue cutter Thomas Corwin, was angry to-day over the publication of the news that his vessel was bound for the Hawatian Islands on a special mission. The cause of his anger was that he feared a reprimand from the Treasury Department, which made a big "kick" last spring sen the secret orders to the revenue cutter Rush were prematurely given to the public. Then it was announced that if official secrecy were violated again it would go hard with the offenders. The truth is that the news of the Corwin's destination was obtained from one of the outfitters, and

be prepared for sea at forty-eight hours' notice without the event causing talk in the supply department, and it was from a chance remark dropped by a clerk that the news of the intended departure of the Corwin was learned. She takes several long cipher dispatches, which have been received from Washington today. She would have sailed early this afternoon had it not been for a warning that another cipher message was on the way. The Corwin left the wharf about 5 o'clock and dropped down into the stream ready to sail as soon as this belated message appeared. She may take on a

left the wharf about 5 o'clock and dropped down into the stream ready to sail as soon as this belated message appeared. She may take on a passenger before she sails, but up to 6:39 no one appeared to occupy the quarters in the wardroom which was prepared.

Shipping men on the water front to-night are laughing over the clever device by which Consul-General Wilder, who represents the Hawaiian Government here, was able to use the Corwin to take his own dispatches to Honolulu. As soon as he learned that the Corwin was bound for Honolulu he telegraphed to Minister Thurston and received a long cipher dispatch As soon as he partied to Minister bound for Honolulu he telegraphed to Minister Thurston and received a long cipher dispatch for President Dole, which, with late fles of newspapers and his own reports, were made up into a package and delivered to a sailor on the Corwin, who is warmly in sympathy with the Provisional Government. This man is to deliver his dispatches into President Dole's hands. The humor and audacity of using a Government vessel for this purpose pleases San Franciscans, who are not partial to Gresham's Hawaiian schemes.

Early this evening those who had been watching the Corwin saw her lights shut down. As revenue cutters have this privilege of putting out their lights when leaving port secretly, it is thought Captain Munger adopted this device to go to sea to-night, as it is very dark.

SWINDLING RAILEOADS BY WHOLESALE

CLERKS OF THE LAKE SHORE CHARGED WITH SELLING FORGED PASSES.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 4.—Two clerks in the office of General Superintendent Caniff of the Lake Shore road have been doing a large business in selling free passes, forging the names of superior officers by wholesale. Not only have they used the passes on the Lake Shore, but have forced orders on all the local roads. The passes were sold to scalers by an out-of-town man, who was formerly a clerk, in the same office. The culprits have been watched several weeks, and were caught in the act. Just how much the loss to the chmpany will be is not known, but it will be heavy, as the forcers have been at work for months, and have floated an unknown number of forged passes. The names of the guilty persons were carefully concealed, but they will be arraigned in Justice Foe's court on Wednesday for a preliminary hegring. Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 4 - Two clerks in the office

Washington, Dec. 4.—A cable message received at the State Department to-day from Mr. Bayard, the Ambassador to England, stated that Scheig and Floyd, two Minneapolis embezzlers, had sailed from Southampton to-day for New-York in charge of officers under papers of extradition granted at the request of this Government. The contents of Mr. Bayard's message were telegraphed to the Governor of Minnesota. Scheig was the cashler of the Northwestern Bank of Minneapolis, and in June last embezzled \$60,000 of the funds of the bank. Floyd was also connected with the bank and left the country with Scheig. They were both arrested about two weeks ago as they stepped from the steamer at Soutnampton. Washington, Dec. 4.-A cable message received at

TO IRRIGATE PART OF SALTON DESERT. San Francisco, Dec. 4.-The Colorado Irrigating San Francisco, Dec. 4.—The Colorado Irrigating Company has projected a canal to irrigate 1,200,000 acres of land in the Salton Desert. Should the tract in question be irrigated its value would be from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The total length of the canal will be about 400 miles, and the estimated cost is nearly \$5,000,000.

DR. TRUDEAU'S LABORATORY BURNED.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Dec. 4.-The handsome hou f Dr. E. L. Trudeau, manager of the Adirondack of Dr. E. L. Trudeau, manager of the Adirondack Sanitarium, at Saranac Lake, together with his laboratory, one of the finest in the world, was com-pletely destroyed by fire about 4 o'clock this morn-ing during a howling wind and heavy snowstyrm. The villagers made every effort to save the prop-erty, but to no avail. The loss cannot be calcu-lated, as it will be impossible to replace the labora-tory. tory.

Dr. Trudeau is dangerously ill in New-York. The sanitarium itself was not damaged.

SALE OF PITTSBURG DRIVING PARK. Pittsburg, Dec. 4.—The Pittsburg Driving Park was sold at sheriff's sale to-day for \$20,000. The was soid at sherift's sale to-day for \$20,000. The ground was purchased by a syndicate which will hold it until spring. The members of the Driving Park Association will endeavor to induce citizens interested in trotting and pacing to buy the property from the syndicate and organize a new racing association.

Philadelphia, Dec. 4.—After many postponements, the trial of Henry H. Yard was begun this afternoon before Judge Butler and a jury in the United States District Court. The accusation is that Yard

INSTRUCTIONS FOR WILLIS.

Was in collusion with ex-Bank President Gideon W. Marsn, who is now a fugitive from justice, in stealing large sums from the Keystone National Bank. The indictment charges the aiding and abetting of an officer of a National bank (Marsh) in embezzling the institution's cash.

HALF A MILLION LOST BY FIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF THE NEW-YORK LOCOMOTIVE MACHINE WORKS AT ROME, N. Y.

tive Machine Works of this city took fire at 8 o'clock this evening and most of the buildings were destroyed. A water-works main burst during the progress of the fire, reducing the pressure from eighty to fifteen pounds, and two steam fire engines were unable to cope with the flames. The property was valued at \$500,000, and was insured for about \$200,000.

The plant was built in 1881, and for many years employed from 700 to 900 men. It was owned by a New-York company, of which Thomas H. Stryker is president. The plant was recently seld on foreclosure of first mortgages. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. o'clock this evening and most of the buildings

GOVERNOR LEWELLING ABOVE THE LAW. REMARKABLE ACTION OF KANSAS'S CHIEF MAG ISTRATE IN NULLIFYING A LEGIS-

LATIVE ACT. Topeka, Dec. 4.-In a circular letter addressed on the streets and rock pile, asserting that th

ernor says;

The man out of work and penniless is by this tegrislation classed with confidence-men. Under this statute and city ordinances of similar import thousands of men, guilty of no crime that the confidence is the confidence of the confide

SUSPICIOUS JURY JUGGLING.

A TALESMAN IN THE PRENDERGAST CASE FAILS TO EXPLAIN HOW HE RECEIVED AN TEREGULAR SUMMONS.

Chicago, Dec. 4 (Special).-Following close upon he heels of the disclosures of jury "fixing" in onnection with the Cronin trial, sensational rendergast had been detected. The work of was reached the prospective juror presented a traces of erasure, which showed that Larkin's name had been written in the place of a name

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Denver, Dec. 4.-The State Bank at Julesberg

Cincinnati. Dec. 4.—"Jake" Schaefer is sick with the grip, and telegraphed yesterday for his wife and "Dick Roche, his backer, to come from Chicaco This gave rise to a rumor that he would be unable to play in the big match in New-York. He will play here to-day, and says he is all right for the course.

Duluth, Dec. 4.—The whaleback steamer Samuel Mather, with three whaleback barges in tow, all madel with coal, arrived here yesterday. The capain reports the storm to have been the worst of the season, and the weather extremely severe. The steamer Fisk also came in yesterday, but the Ward and Nicol are overdue, and are the last boats for this port this season.

for this port this season.

Colorado Springs, Dec. 4.—Four mines changed ownership Saturday at Cripple Creek, the considerations aggregating \$12,000, as follows: A controlling interest in the Chimax, \$12,000, Little May, \$40,000. Australia, \$20,000. Hollierty Placer, \$40,000. The prospect of the early completion of the Colorado Michael Terminal, which will deliver ore to samplers and mills at \$1 to \$150 a ton, against \$5 at present, has created a lively demand for mining property. In the past month the sales of mines at the camp have reached nearly \$500,000.

Ruffalo, Dec. 4.—Form Rechilip.

at the camp have reached nearly \$500,000.

Buffalo, Dec. 4.—Rosa Rechlin, seventeen years old, was drowned in the river abrenst of Grand Island Saturday night, under circumstances which the police look upon as suspicious. The girl was employed as a servant in Farmer be Giopper's house, on Grand Island, and on Saturday afternson started for this city. At the ferry on this side she met De Giopper, and, according to his story, she changed her mind about coming up to town, and decided to return home with bland. When they were a few rods from shore the girl jumped overhoard, capsizing the boat and spilling be Giopper into the water. The girl was drowned, but De Giopper was rescued by men on the island. The case will be investigated.

be investigated.

Buffalo, Dec, 4.—Another big gas well was struck in West Seneca, this county, Saturday night, the flaw of which is estimated at 1,000,000 feet a day. The gas sand in the neighborhood is remarkably porous, and experts say that gas exists in immense quantities. Six wells are now giving a satisfactory flow, and from eight to twelve others will be drilled between now and spring. Experts also say that a big pool of oil will probably be found somewhere in the field.

Eric, Penn., Dec. 4.—Edward Cady, thirty-eight years old, killed his two children this morning and put a builet into his own brain. The victims were a boy and a girl, aged six and eight. Cady was a morphine fiend, and seemed to labor under the impression that his family and himself would become hopelessly insane if allowed to live.

De Pere, Wis., Dec. 4.—Oscar Ohvartout, a travelling man, representing a shoe firm of Brockport, N. Y., was found dead in his room, at the Transit House, in this city, yesterday morning. Heart discase was the cause of his death. He was about thirty-five years old, and leaves a family in Chi-

Cisco, Texas, Dec. 4.—A freight engine standing on the siding here to-day was allowed to go dry, it is supposed, and blew up, parts of the heavy machinery failing thirty or forty feet away. Three men were killed by the explosion.

MR. WANAMAKER'S HEALTH IMPROVED.

Ex-Postmaster-General John Wanamaker, Mrs. Ex-Postmaster-General John Wanamaker, Mrs. Wanamaker and the Misses Wanamaker, who have been guests at the Hotel Waldorf for the last two weeks, returned to Philadelphia yesterday. Mr. Wanamaker comes to New-York to be treated for an annoying throat trouble, the effects of the grip. He returns much improved in health.

MORE WORK AT THE PENNSYLVANIA SHOPS.
Altoona, Penn., Dec. 4.—The Pennsylvania Railmonths have been working only five days a week and nine hours a day, gave notice to all employes to report for duty to-day. Hereafter, the whole force will work twelve hours a day, six days a week. and machine shops here, which for the past three HANDS OFF THE SCHOOLS!

A STRONG ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC ISSUED

THE LEAGUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERI-CAN INSTITUTIONS DEFINES ITS POSITION CLEARLY AND ISSUES A WARNING

The National League for the Protection of vice-president, William Strong; secretary, James M. King, and treasurer, William Fellowes Mor-

are George S. Baker, George T. Balch, Henry K. Carroll, Churchill H. Cutting, Peter Donald. Dorman B. Eaton, W. W. Hoppin, John Jay. James M. King, James McKeen, George D. Mackay, Thomas J. Morgan, William Fellowes Morgan, William H. Parsons, John Sinelair, John D. Slayback, Josiah Strong and Peter A.

Among the honorary vice-presidents are Charles Kendall Adams, Sherman W. Adams, Bishop E. G. Andrews, of New-York City; Hubert H. Bancroft, Bishop Thomas Bowman, o St. Louis: Judge Addison Brown, Dr. Horace Gumstead, Bishop Arthur C. Coxe, of Western New-York; Henry A. Cram, Dr. E. M. Cravath. J. L. M. Curry, ex-Judge Charles P. Daly, ex-Doane, of Albany: William E. Dodge, A. S. Draper, Dr. L. R. Fiske, Bishop Fitzgerald, of ttishop George D. Gillespie, of Grand Rapids the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, Morris K. Iesup, Dr. David Starr Jordan, Bishop Isaac W. Joyce, of Chattanooga; Horatio King, S. D. Lee, Henry G. Marquand, Joseph Medill, Dr. Edward C. Mitchell, Dr. James D. Moffat, Bishop John P. Newman, Omaha; Bishop William X. Ninde, Detroit, Bishop William Paret, Baltimore; Bishop Henry C. Potter, New-York; Roosa, Bishop John Scarborough, Trenton; J. Edward Simmons, Dr. Homer B. Sprague, Dr. Augustus H. Strong, Dr. James M. Taylor, Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson, Jackson, Miss. Jonathan Trumbull, Bishop John H. Vincent Buffalo; Bishop John M. Walden, Cincinnat Bishop Henry W. Warren, University Col.; Herbert Welsh, Bishop Henry B. Whip-

Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle, St. Louis. SOME PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

de, Faribauit, Minn.; William G. Whipple

Bishop O. W. Whitaker, Philadelphia; Dr.

George T. Winston, Dr. James Woodrow, and

Other prominent members of the League are ley, Dr. W. G. Ballentine, Dr. J. W. Bashford, Birdseye Blakeman, Cornelius N. Bliss, the Rev Isaac V. Brokaw, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, Dr. W. Leroy Brown, Charles Butler, Dr. Ho-

Charles Lanier, Henry C. Lea, Daniel Lord, jr., John J. McCook, Chancellor William F. Mc Dowell, the Rev Dr. R. S. MacArthur, H. Pereira Mendes, J. Pierpont Morgan, Levi P. Morton, John E. Parsons, Charles A. Peabody, Bishop George W. Peterkin, Parkersburg, W. Va.; John D. Rockefeller, Henry Wade Rogers, V. Henry Rothschild, Russell Sage, Charles Scrib-ner, L. Clark Seelye, James Shearer, Edmund C. Stedman, Lispenard Stewart, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, Professor Moses Coit Tyler, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Kilican Van Rensselaer, Henry Villard, Francis A. Walker, S. V. White

and O. F. Zollikoffer,

OBJECTS OF THE LEAGUE The objects of the League are to secure constitutional and legislative safeguards for the protection of the common school system and other American institutions, and to promote public instruction in harmony with such institutions, and to prevent all sectarian or denominational appropriations of public funds. The tional appropriations of public funds. The National League is absolutely unsectarian and non-partisan in character. It is proposed to secure an amendment to the United States Constitution prohibiting sectarian legislation by the States. The amendment, in form as submitted by the Law Committee, has been adopted by the Board of Managers.

The proposed form of the XVIth Amendment to the United States Constitution is as follows:

No State shall pass any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or use its property or credit, or any money raised by taxation, or authorize either to be used, for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding, by appropriation, payment for the services, expenses, or otherwise, any church, religious denomination or religious society, or any institution, society, or undertaking, which is wholly, or in part, under sectarian or ecclesiastical control.

AN ORGANIZED DEFENCE OF THE SCHOOLS. The systematic movement for the division of the public school funds on sectarian lines will

be met by an organized and systematic movement for the defence of the public schools. Here is the address issued by the National League: The practice of nations in the support of schools where the union of Church and State prevails fur-nishes no precedent for the United States. We are not looking to monarchies for instruction con-cerning the best training of youth to fit them for citizenship in this Republic.

Popular suffrage here rests for its safe exercise upon the character and intelligence of all classes of the people. The Republic for its own preserva-tion has established and must insist upon main-taining a free common school system of educa-tion.

taining a free common school system of education.

It must be maintained without compromise. It
is the only institution capable of converting the
dangerously heterogeneous elements of our population into a safely homogeneous clitzenship.
The tax for the maintenance of public schools
levied upon all citizens, whether they have children
to educate or not, is for the public good and not
for private benefit.
The State opens its schools with equal advantages to the children of all its citizens. Its laws
make no distinction as to the creed of the individual in the choice of its teachers. In the State
of New-York no compulsory law exists requiring
the attendance of children upon the common schools
of the State.
The State does not deny the right to parents,
organizations or churches to establish and maintain private or parochial schools at their own expense.

pense.

A movement, however, with audacious demands and specious claims has been initiated in the State of New-York for the division of the public school funds on sectarian lines, and it is announced that the same programme is proposed for all the States.

That this has mainly in view selfish and not ent is being pushed almost exclusively by a single religious denomination, which for many years, by its chief authorities, has been assaulting the public achool system. A few of its more liberal repre-sentatives have tolerated the system, and have sought in many ways to control it. Every com-

ONLY SELFISH ENDS IN VIEW.

CONGRESS AGAIN AT WORK.

promise, however, between sectarian and public schools which has previously been tried, has invariably resulted in the humiliating surrender of some vital principle of public school education. It is undoubtedly true that a majority of the citizens of even the denomination making these demands prefer the public schools for their children and patronize them whenever free to do so. It is unquestionably true that a full proportion of the teachers in these public schools are attached to the church which by many of its officials antagonizes this common school system.

It is auspicious for the Republic that the demands made are now plainly set forth and clearly defined. There is now no opportunity for the compromising citizen or politician to evade responsibility. The question is not, Are these common schools capable of improvement?

The questions presented by the proposed bill, and which now demand an answer, are:

1. Shall the whole principle on which the common schools rest, i. e., the right and duty of the State to educate impartially its own children for intelligent citizenship, be surrendered to its enemies?

2. Shall the common schools be distintegrated and

3. Are our citizens in favor of the union of Church and State in the most dangerous possible feature of such union, viz., in the fundamental and elementary clucation of future citizens?

THE QUESTION MUST BE SETTLED ONCE FOR ALL These questions now demand an answer and must whole people, and not in the interests of any one lass of our citizens, however specious their claims The National League for the Protection of Ameri-

can Institutions, whose objects are stated in Article II of its constitution: "The objects of the league

ministed and is advocating. We believe that these principles incorporated in he organic law of the National League has for the organic law of the Nation and of the States ill produce the following results:

1. Preserve the integrity of the funds and the drand impartial character of the American free thile school system.

1. Eliminate religious controversy from political estions and issues.

Secure and perpetuate essential arch and States.

2. Secure and perpetuate essential separation of Church and State. 4. Destroy the intimidation

aurch and State.

1. Destroy the intimidating power of ecclesiasism over both citizens and lawmakers.

We shall call upon the forthcoming New-York
ate Constitutional Convention to formulate an
condiment to the State Constitution prohibiting
tarian appropriations and to submit it to the
ople for a separate vote, in order that this imtion question shall not be complicated with

ther issues.
We appeal to all loyal American citizens to coperate in every feasible way in the defence of
the American free public school system, on which
the safety of the Republic and the peace and
to usperity of its citizens so largely depend.

DR.BURRELL'S RINGING WORDS

THE HISTORY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH RECALLED.

PRESBYTERIANS ENJOY THEIR ANNUAL DINNER -DR. CUYLER AND DR. DAVIES AMONG THE SPEAKERS.

"God wither the tongue that will not say a word against the historic Church that rang out the mid-night torain of St. Bartholomew. We have in Fifth-ave, what is called the Cathedral of St. Patrick. It should be known as the Cathedral of St hurch holding the Reformed faith, or the Re ormed Church holding the Presbyterian system, is raditionally, eternally, antagonistically again 'Rum, Romanism and Rebellion' as the latter is neighbor Parkhurst for the splendid work which

Daniel A. Goodself, San Francisco; Frederick D. of the Marble Collegiate Church, and the occasion Brant, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Matthew | the annual dinner of the Presbyterian Union at the ersley, William T. Harris, Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, Rowland Hazard, Welcome G. Hitchcock, deep doctrines of the Westminster and Augsburg Henry Holt, Bishop Howe, Charleston, S. C.; confessions, listened appreciatively to the tirring the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, Rear-Admiral T. A. words of Dr. Burrell, Dr. T. L. Cuyler, the Nestor Jenkins, Eastman Johnson, the Rev. Dr. Herrick and Croshy's successor in the Fourth Avenue Pasco, Dubois, Dolph, Hansbrough, Harris, Johnson, Rossiter Johnson, John A. King. Church; Dr. Howard Duffield, of the Old First Church; President C. W. Stewart, of Whitworth bilege, near Scattle, Wash.; Dr. W. C. Phillips, of the Baptist Social Union, Dr. George Alexander, of the University Place Church, and others.

Dr. Cuyler, in cloquent terms, urged his brethren pass along the lines this motto, "New progress old paths." He cautioned them not to turn aside from the ways of the fathers, but to walk faster in them. "Satan travels by an exposition flyer," he said; "why should we ride on a freight train" The Presbyterian Church does not need borrowed

in them. "Satan travels by an exposition by:
he said; "why should we ride on a freight train."
The Presbyterian Church does not need borrowed toggery, but it needs more warmth under its ribs, more grip in its hands, more Chaimerian preaching in its pulpits. It needs to work, not for the masses, but for men. Let us be mellow, but have a backbone as stiff as adamnnt against all error."

Dr. Davles presented an earnest piece for the downtown churches: the Church of the future will be a city church; it is important that strategic points be secured and held. Immigration is rapplily changing the lower part of New-York, and the modern saloon is an abomination of desolation. Against these and other forces the downtown church must stand. The Church of Christ must impress upon the children and young people reverence for God's house, for God's Word and God's Son, and train them to meet the changing conditions of city life.

Dr. Burrell, formerly a Presbyterian, sketched the history of the two denominations, and in the midst of a speech bristing with facts and full of humor referred to the attitude of the Protestant Church toward the Church of Rome in the fearless sentences already given. He also drew a picture of the Saviour in the Nazareth workshop that would have softened the heart of the wildest Anarchist as he begged his brother ministers to take the halo off the head of Jesus sometimes, and think something tremendous on his mind as "My Father worketh and I work." "Let us be labourers together with God!" said Dr. Burrell in closing his address. Others present included closine A. P. Ketchum. Chancelor H. M. MacCracken and Professor J. J. Stevenson, of the University of the City of New-York, Warner van Norden, Dr. Alexander Allson, of Seattle, Dr. W. C. Roberts, of the Board of Church Elections, Dr. Alex McLean, of the Monrican Bible Society: Tr. S. Strong, Dr. G. W. F. Birch, Logan C. Murray, J. Cleveland Cady, W. N. Crave, Frederick A. Booth, secretary of the union; Richard T. Davles, Edward A. Treat, H. Edwards Rowla

MGR. FARLEY ON THE PROPOSED BILL. In an interview yesterday Monsignor Farley Vicar-General of the Diocese of New-York, and principal adviser of Archbishop Corrigan, replied to the strictures of Bishop Doane on American Catholics, and denied all responsibility for the Spel-lissy School bill, which is to be sent to the Legisla-ture in January. This bill will ask the State for

money to aid the parochial schools.
"The officials of this diocese," said Monsignor Farley. "have never seen this bill, and have not been asked to sign any petitions in its favor. They

been asked to sign any petitions in its favor. They decline any responsibility for it, since it has been gotten up by irresponsible parties. We have heard that a petition has been prepared and sent to the 900 parishes in this State to be signed by the priests and people. This is simply irregular, and no notice should be taken of it unless the bishops give their consent."

Monsignor Farley criticised Bishop Doane for his statement that the Catholic Church was on trial in this country, and refused to believe that the public-school system would fall to pieces if State aid were given to church schools. Three-fourths of American Catholics were born on American soil, he said, and did their share in the Civil War, and they denied the Bishop or any other power outside the constituted courts any right to try them. They were citizens of the country, and would not permit even a Protestant cleric to tell them that they were allens in their own land.

Monsignor Farley also criticised the Rev. Messrs. Harcourt and Townsend, of Baltimore, for recent pulpit utterances. He warned these gentlemen that just such language as theirs led to the riots, burnings and murders of the Know-Nothing period, and

PRICE THREE CENTS.

IT LISTENS TO THE MESSAGE.

A DULL AND UNINTERESTING OPENING

BOTH HOUSES MET PROMPTLY AT NOON, IN FORMED THE PRESIDENT THAT THEY WERE

READY FOR WORK, LISTENED TO THE READING OF HIS ANNUAL COMMUNI-

> CATION AND THEN ADJOURNED. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Dec. 4.-The reassembling of the LIIId Congress at noon to-day for its regular ssion offered a singularly tame and comp place spectacle to the few sightseers who oc cupied the yawning benches of the House and Senate galleries. All the excitement customary by the calling of the extraordinary session of last August, and the scenes which enliven the opening day of each new Congress were, of The long and wearying contest over the passage of the Wilson Repeal bill had left the members of both houses somewhat "off edge" for new legislative efforts, and the prevailing air at both ends of the Capitol when the houses met at noon was one of lassitude and ennui, strangely in contrast with the bustle and gayety which mark the appearance of a new body of legisla tors at the Capitol on the first Monday of December every other year.

In the Senate there was a fair quorum, nearly two-thirds of the entire membership being recorded as present. In the House, however, only apathy marked the greatly abbreviated routine of an opening day. To add to the sobriety of feeling in both branches, each member knew flying at half mast as a mark of respect to the two Pennsylvania Representatives, Mr. O'Neill and General Lilly, who had died during the brief recess since November 1, and that the proceeding in both branches were soon to be brought to a termination after the receipt and reading of the President's message by the adjournment customary upon the announcement

A CRANK CAUSES A FLURRY.

There was little about the opening day ceremonies in the Senate to repay the spectators who straggled one by one, up to noon, into the freshly upholstered galleries. Earlier in the norning a little excitement had been occasioned by the boisterous conduct of a "crank," who 'second-rate Senator" from Vermont. He declared that he had been duly elected and had ome to Washington to claim his seat and his rights. He was promptly arrested by an officer of the Capitol Police, who recognized the intruder as Samuel S. Ames, a man whom he had arrested two years ago under similar circum

This little flurry over, nothing served to bsorb the attention of the early comers but the repeated entry of the Senate employes from the side lobbies, bearing all sorts of floral designs for Senators' desks. The absurd opening day toral emblem habit had apparently suffered no batement because of the brevity of the recent recess, and startling vagaries of the florist's Senatorial desks. Senator Voorhees, the "John Paul Jones" of the silver repeal fight, was among the first to be honored, a horseshoe of coses, however, instead of a floral frigate, decorating his desk lid, bearing a card "From Your who is far from somnolent in either his oratorical or his every-day manner, was no doubt startled to find his desk encumbered with a floral pillow. Messrs. Vance, Berry, Lodge, original and startling constructions, while Mr. Stewart was completely hidden by a monument of red and white roses, from one side of which flaunted three yellow and from the other three white chrysanthemums—a conjunction which quickly led Mr. Stewart's neighbors to dub his curious floral column a "bimetallic bouquet."

THE SESSION PROMPTLY IN ORDER. Vice-President Stevenson arrived early, and

sharply at noon struck on the table with his gavel for order. The only business to be done by the Senate was to send its committee to inform the President that Congress was in ses-

by the Senate was to send its committee to inform the President that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communication he might wish to make. Mr. McPherson and Mr. Sherman were selected to perform this duty. After a rollcall had shown a quorum present, and while waiting to hear the result of their visit to the White House, the Senate killed time by taking temporary recess.

In the House Speaker Crisp rapped for order at noon, and a tedious rollcall was promptly bear to show a quorum present; 240 members answered to their names, and from fifty to 100 of them then promptly disappeared. Two new members were next sworn in—Mr. Bundy, of Ohio, who succeeds General Enochs, and Mr. Griffin, of Michigan, who takes the place of Mr. Chipman. Messrs. Wilson, Outhwaite and Burrows were appointed as a committee on the part of the House to announce the readiness of Congress to receive the annual message, and they quickly joined Senators McPherson and Sherman and started on their errand. Meanwhile, as in the Senate, a recess was ordered. The galleries, which had been thinly filled at the outset, were now almost descrted. On the floor the desks formerly occupied by Messrs, O'Neill and Lilly were conspicuous for their drapings of crape. On each desk were flowers, while on that of Mr. O'Neill, "the Father of the House," was an additional fanshaped sheaf of wheat in the full ear. A few other floral pieces were scattered here and there, but the results of the emblem habit were far less noticeable than in the other branch.

The joint committee returned about 1:30 p. m. and announced that the President would at once transmit his message. A few minutes later the secretary from the White House appeared and the message was sent to the reading-desk in each house to be read, which dreary function linished, both branches adjourned.

(For full text of the President's Message see pages 11 and 12.)

(For full text of the President's Message see pages 11 and 18.)

BOTH DULL AND STARTLING

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE COMMONPLACE BUT STRIFE-PROVOKING.

CURT ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE SENATE THAT

HE CAN MANAGE THE HAWAHAN AFFAIR ALONE-AN INCOME TAX ORDERED. [BY TELEGRAPA TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 4.-The President's message

although for the main it dealt with ordinary departmental topics in a rather perfunctory and commonplace way, caused undoubted astonishment among public men here for one notable political emission and one highly novel departure from the usual limits of Presidential recommendation to Congress. The total failure of the President to meet the natural expectation in both branches of a declaration of policy on the Hawaiian question could scarcely be con strued otherwise than as a supercilious exhibition of indifference to legislative opinion. On the other hand, his premature approval of portions of a revenue bill, which, according to the testimony of prominent Democrats, are yet unagreed on by the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, strikes the average Congre mind as the most extraordinary invasion of leg-islative privileges and functions yet attempted